

Texas Nursery & Landscape Association
Notes on HB 2089 for the Texas House Agriculture Committee
06-01-22

The following are the ongoing quarantines listed under Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) rules governing the movement of plant material¹:

<u>TITLE 4</u>	AGRICULTURE
<u>PART 1</u>	TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
<u>CHAPTER 19</u>	QUARANTINES AND NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS

Subchapters

<u>SUBCHAPTER A</u>	<u>GENERAL QUARANTINE PROVISIONS</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER B</u>	<u>BURROWING NEMATODE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER C</u>	<u>CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER D</u>	<u>CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER E</u>	<u>DATE PALM LETHAL DECLINE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER F</u>	<u>LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER G</u>	<u>EUROPEAN BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER H</u>	<u>GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER I</u>	<u>PINE SHOOT BEETLE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER J</u>	<u>RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER K</u>	<u>EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER L</u>	<u>PECAN WEEVIL QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER M</u>	<u>SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER N</u>	<u>KARNAL BUNT QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER O</u>	<u>WEST INDIAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER P</u>	<u>DIAPREPES ROOT WEEVIL QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER Q</u>	<u>SAPOTE FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER R</u>	<u>FORMOSAN TERMITE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER S</u>	<u>ASIAN CYCAD SCALE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER T</u>	<u>NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER U</u>	<u>CITRUS CANKER QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER V</u>	<u>MEXICAN FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER W</u>	<u>RED PALM MITE QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER X</u>	<u>CITRUS GREENING QUARANTINE</u>
<u>SUBCHAPTER Z</u>	<u>EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE</u>

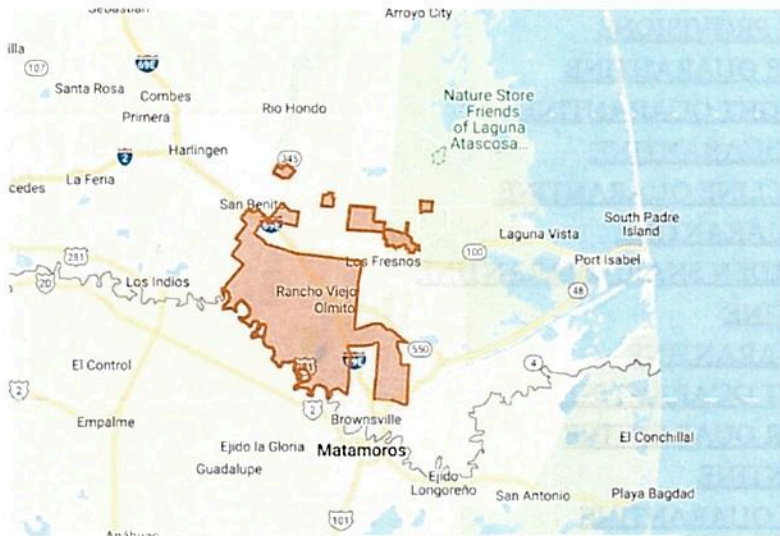
[HOME](#)[TEXAS REGISTER](#)[TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE](#)[OPEN MEETINGS](#)

¹ Subchapter T is not a quarantine, but the official list of noxious and invasive plants prohibited in Texas.

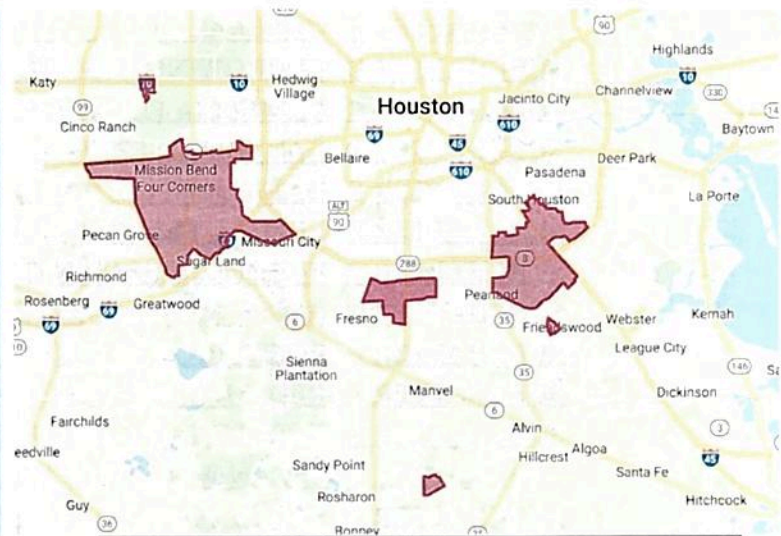
Texas Nursery & Landscape Association
Notes on HB 2089 for the Texas House Agriculture Committee
06-01-22

Citrus Canker

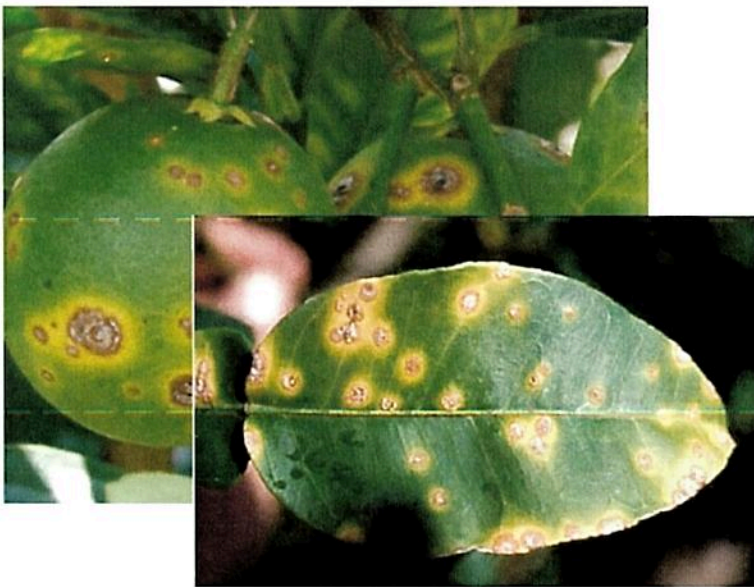
Citrus canker is mostly a leaf-spotting and fruit rind blemishing disease. However, when conditions are highly favorable for infection, it can cause defoliation, shoot dieback and fruit drop. Citrus canker symptoms include brown spots on leaves, which often have an oily or water-soaked appearance. These spots are technically called lesions, and you'll find they are usually surrounded by a yellow halo. Lesions can be found on both the upper and lower sides of the leaf. Similar symptoms can appear on fruit and stems.²



Canker W Strain Quarantine in the Valley



Canker A Strain Quarantine in the Houston Region



Texas Certified Nursery Citrus Structure in West Columbia, TX

² *Citrus Canker Outreach*, Texas Dept. of Agriculture, www.texasagriculture.gov

Texas Nursery & Landscape Association
Notes on HB 2089 for the Texas House Agriculture Committee
06-01-22

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

The emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) is a destructive wood-boring pest of ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp.). Native to China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the Russian Far East, the emerald ash borer beetle (EAB) was unknown in North America until its discovery in southeast Michigan in 2002. Today, EAB infestations have been detected in 35 states and the District of Columbia.³



Texas A&M Forest Service ✓
May 19 at 11:06 AM · 🌐

The presence of the invasive emerald ash borer (EAB) was confirmed this week in Dallas County.

On May 12, Texas A&M Forest Service collected an adult beetle specimen in the Carrollton/Coppell area and tentatively identified it as being EAB. The beetle was collected in an EAB trap, part of a state monitoring program run by the agency each year.

The specimen was sent to the USDA Department Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) national lab for confirmation and ...
[See more](#)



Texas A&M Forest Service is with Texas Department of Agriculture. ...
May 10 at 10:10 AM · 🌐

The presence of the invasive emerald ash borer (EAB) was confirmed on May 2, 2022 in Parker County.

On April 26, Texas A&M Forest Service collected two adult beetle specimens from a private residence in Hudson Oaks, Texas and tentatively identified them as being EAB. The specimens were sent to the USDA Department Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) national lab for confirmation. Lab results for both specimens tested positive as EAB.

EAB is a destructive, no... [See more](#)



- Ash trees make up 5.5% of the Metroplex urban forest (derived from rapid assessments and city inventories)—an estimated 8.8 million trees that provide \$158 million annually in ecosystem services.
- Estimated removal costs for community ash trees in the region could exceed \$2.2 billion (\$250/tree) if communities and residents only practice reactive management.
- Debris processing costs of all community ash trees alone could total \$52 million.
- The cost to replace all existing community ash trees is estimated at \$2.6 billion (\$300/tree).
- Treatment in lieu of removal and replacement is a viable option. If all community ash trees are treated, the cost to treat ash trees will be an estimated \$440 million annually. Treatment costs per tree average \$100 every 2 years and must be continued in perpetuity. This would exceed \$8.8 billion in 20 years.

Regional Summary of Potential Impacts of Emerald Ash Borer, Texas A&M Forest Service, <http://tfsweb.tamu.edu/>

³ *Emerald Ash Borer*, USDA-APHIS, www.aphis.usda.gov